

Lessons 1&2

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

- assistant مساعد/ معاون
- economy (second) class درجة ثانية (اقتصادية)
- scenery منظر طبيعي
- first class درجة أولى
- single ticket تذكرة ذهاب
- carriage عربة
- meeting اجتماع
- destination وجهة الوصول

Additional Vocabulary

- best wishes أطيب الأمنيات
- book online يحجز عبر الإنترنت
- sleeping car عربة النوم (في القطار)
- natural طبيعي
- midday bus أتوبيس منتصف النهار
- travelling السفر
- promise (d) (v/n) يَعد/ وعد

Language Expressions

- (be) on a journey يكون في رحلة
- see the scenery يرى المنظر الطبيعي
- book a ticket يحجز تذكرة
- book a hotel room يحجز حجرة فندقية
- spend money ينفق مالاً
- have a meeting لديه اجتماع

Prepositions

- a ticket for تذكرة ل
- in ten minutes خلال عشر دقائق
- on time في الوقت المحدد
- arrange for يرتب ل
- move to ينتقل إلى
- prepare for يجهز ل ...

Lessons 3&4

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| ■ air conditioning | نظام تكييف الهواء |
| ■ express train | القطار السريع |
| ■ breeze = light wind | نسيم |
| ■ platform | رصيف (محطة) |
| ■ businessman | رجل أعمال |
| ■ railcard | بطاقة السكك الحديدية |
| ■ timetable | جدول مواعيد |

Additional Vocabulary

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| ■ certainly | بالتأكيد |
| ■ explain (ed) | يشرح |
| ■ price | سعر / ثمن |
| ■ communication | تواصل / اتصال |
| ■ fantastic = wonderful | رائع |
| ■ condensation | تكثف |
| ■ tourism | السياحة |

Language Expressions

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| ■ do a quiz | يحل امتحانًا قصيرًا |
| ■ it doesn't matter | لا يهم |
| ■ get ready | يستعد |
| ■ make it cooler | يجعله أكثر برودة |
| ■ have a good trip | أتمنى لك رحلة جيدة |
| ■ spend a week | يقضي أسبوعًا |

Prepositions

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| ■ ask for help | يطلب المساعدة |
| ■ leave from | يغادر من |
| ■ through | من خلال |
| ■ come back | يعود / يرجع |
| ■ problem with | مشكلة في |
| ■ wait for | ينتظر |

Language Functions

Buying/booking a train ticket

شراء أو حجز تذكرة قطار

1. Can I buy a (single/return) ticket to + , please?

2. Would you like first or second class?

3. How long does (the express/stopping) train take?

4. How much is that, please?

5. Could you tell me which platform the train leaves from?

Examples

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1– **want to book** a first class ticket to Alexandria.

– Can I book a first class ticket to Alexandria, please?

2– You **ask** the assistant **about the price** of a first class return ticket to Luxor.

– How much is a first class return ticket to Luxor?

Lessons 1&2

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| ■ addict (ed) | يُدمِن |
| ■ damage (d) | يُتلف / يدمر |
| ■ organ | عضو (في الجسم) |
| ■ addicted to | مدمِن لـ |
| ■ damaged (adj) | تالف / مدمر |
| ■ pass (ed) | ينجح |
| ■ addiction | الإدمان |
| ■ disease = illness | مرض |
| ■ regret (ted) (v/n) | يندم / ندم |

Additional Vocabulary

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| ■ accident | حادثة |
| ■ firefighter | رجل الإطفاء |
| ■ life/lives | الحياة / الحيوانات |
| ■ breathe (d) | يتنفس |
| ■ gloves | قفازات / جونتى |
| ■ pharaoh | فرعون |
| ■ bus stop | موقف أتوبيس |
| ■ pump (ed) | يضخ |
| ■ coin | عملة معدنية |
| ■ pharaoh | فرعون |

Language Expressions

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| ■ become healthy | يصبح صحيًّا |
| ■ catch the train | يلحق بالقطار |
| ■ make a choice | يختار |
| ■ pass the exam | يجتاز الامتحان |
| ■ smoke too much | يدخن بشراهة |
| ■ do an operation | يقوم بعملية كطبيب |
| ■ have an operation | لديه عملية كمريض |

Prepositions

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ■ belong to | ينتمي لـ / يخص |
| ■ give up | يقلع عن |
| ■ sorry for | حزين على |
| ■ difficult for | صعب لـ |
| ■ help with | يساعد في |
| ■ think of | يفكر / يعتقد في |

Structure

1. might / must have for expressing possibility in the past:

1. Subject + **might have** + P.P.

e.g. Ali's arm hurts. He **might have broken** it.

ويمكن أن تأتي مع الكلمات التالية:

I'm not sure / possible / probable / perhaps / uncertain / I don't know / I don't think so / I have no idea.

2. Subject + **must / can't have** + P.P.

e.g. There's no train in Omar's village. He **must have taken** the bus.

e.g. Omar was asleep. He **can't have eaten** the cake.

2. should have for expressing recommendations or regret in the past:

Subject + **should/shouldn't have** + P.P.

e.g. I **should have booked** a seat on the train. Now there are no seats left.

e.g. You **shouldn't have gone** to bed late last night. Now you are very tired.

Lessons 3&4

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

- cigarette سيجارة
- persuade (d) يقنع
- drugs مخدرات
- persuasion إقناع
- psychological (adj) نفسي
- encourage (d) يشجع
- physical (adj) جسدي / بدني
- social networking sites مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

Additional Vocabulary

- a talk حديث / محادثة / مناقشة
- personal (adj) شخصي
- blame (d) (v/n) اللوم / يلوم
- footballer لاعب كرة القدم
- salt ملح
- suggest (ed) يقترح
- helpful (adj) مساعد / مفيد
- careful (adj) مهمم / حريص
- habit عادة

Language Expressions

- do something good / bad يفعل شيئًا جيدًا / سيئًا
- send messages to يرسل رسائل إلى
- make sure يتأكد
- take notes يدون ملحوظات
- stop smoking يتوقف عن التدخين

Prepositions

- die from ينتمي لـ / يخص
- go on يقلع عن
- talk to حزين على
- encourage to + inf. صعب لـ
- instead of يساعد في
- watch out يفكر / يعتقد في

Language Functions

التعبير عن التوصيات في الماضي

1. Expressing past recommendations

1. I think you **should have** + P.P. +

- I think you should have (tried the pizza) last night.

2. You **shouldn't have** + P.P. +

- You shouldn't have (drunk so much coffee) yesterday.

تبرير / شرح اختيار في الماضي

2. Explaining a choice in the past

– I really **didn't want to** + inf. It **isn't** + (adj).

- I really didn't want to (eat pizza). It's not healthy.
- I wasn't interested, thanks.

التعبير عن الندم في الماضي

3. Expressing regret in the past

– I really **shouldn't have** + P.P. + **because**

- I really shouldn't have (smoked that cigarette) because it's very dangerous.

Examples

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1– Your little brother **ate a lot of sweets** and now **he feels ill**.

– You **shouldn't have** eaten a lot of sweets.

2– You **smoked a cigarette** and now you feel ill. I know you **regret** it.

– I **shouldn't have** started smoking.

Lessons 1&2

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

- advantage ميزة
- manager مدير
- special خاص / ذو مواصفات خاصة
- building site موقع البناء
- manual work عمل يدوي
- transport (ed) (n/v) النقل / المواصلات - ينقل
- especially خصوصًا / خاصة
- office work عمل مكتبي
- work experience خبرة العمل

Additional Vocabulary

- boots حذاء برقبة
- manage (d) يدير / يتمكن من
- pleased مسرور
- exciting مثير
- metro line خط مترو
- pool (حمام) سباحة
- guide مرشد
- passenger مسافر / راكب
- warn (ed) يحذر
- worker عامل

Language Expressions

- as part of a team كجزء من فريق
- manual work like this العمل اليدوي كهذا
- leave school = finish school يترك / ينهي الدراسة
- swim across يسبح عبر

Prepositions

- project for مشروع لـ
- look out for يحترس من
- with your hands باستخدام يديك
- at work في العمل
- on the line (في الخط) المترو
- work for يعمل لدى / لحساب

Structure

Reported speech

الكلام غير المباشر (المنقول)

الكلام المباشر "Direct speech" هو الكلام الذي قاله الشخص بنفسه ويكون الكلام موضوعاً بين علامتي التنصيص " " :

- "It is raining," Ali said.

الكلام غير المباشر "Indirect/Reported speech" هو الكلام المنقول على لسان شخص آخر ولا يوضع بين علامتي التنصيص.

- Nada said that she was ill that day.

I → he - she	we → they	our → their
you → I - he - she	my → his - her	your → my - his - her - our
me → him - her	you → they - we	yours → mine - his - hers - ours
	mine → his - hers	

يتم تغيير الروابط الزمنية كالآتي:

مباشر Direct	غير المباشر Indirect	مباشر Direct	غير المباشر Indirect
next (week)	the following (week)	today	that day
tomorrow	- the following day - the next day	last (week)	- the (week) before - the previous (week)
yesterday	- the day before - the previous day	ago	before
tonight	that night	this	that
now	then	these	those
here	there		

Structure

نغير الأزمنة إلى الماضي الأبعد كالآتي:

Direct

Present simple:

مضارع بسيط

- He **said**, "I **like** fish."

Present continuous:

مضارع مستمر

- Marwa **said**, "I'm **talking** to Sara."

Present perfect:

مضارع تام

- "I've **ironed** the skirt," **said** Sara.

Past simple:

ماض بسيط

- Ali **said**, "I **arrived** late."

can - will - may - shall - must

- "I'll **see** you later." He **said**.

(Be) going to:

- "I'm **going to learn** French," she **said**.

Indirect

Past simple:

ماض بسيط

- He **said** that he **liked** fish.

Past continuous:

ماض مستمر

- Marwa **said** that she **was talking** to Sara.

Past perfect:

ماض تام

- Sara **said** that she **had ironed** the skirt.

Past simple/ Past perfect:

ماض تام

- Ali **said** that he **arrived** late.
- Ali **said** that he **had arrived** late.

could - would - might - should - had to

- He **said** that he **would see** me later.

(was/ were) going to:

- She **said** that she **was going to learn** French.

1- Statements

الجملة الخبرية

للتحويل من مباشر إلى غير مباشر في الجملة الخبرية نتبع الآتي:

١ - نحول فعل القول كالآتي: say/says → say/says say to/says to → tell/tells

said → said said to → told

إننا نستخدم في الكلام غير المباشر (said) إذا لم يذكر المفعول أي المخاطب بعدها.
وتحول في الكلام غير المباشر إلى (told) إذا ذكر المفعول أي المخاطب بعدها.

لاحظ أن:

٢ - نحذف الأقواس.

- نربط بين فعل القول والجملة الخبرية بـ (that) ويمكن الاستغناء عنها كالآتي:

..... فعل ماضٍ + فاعل + (that) + said + المتحدث

..... فعل ماضٍ + فاعل + (that) + مفعول + told + المتحدث

Structure

Rewrite :

1. Nada **said** to me, "Mona **is** writing her homework **now**." (Nada told)
 – Nada **told** me (**that**) Mona **was** writing her homework **then**.

2. "We went to Luxor **last week**," **said** Mai. (Mai said)
 – Mai said **that** they **had gone** to Luxor **the week before**.

2 Imperatives

الجملة الأمرية

تبدأ الجملة الأمرية بمصدر الفعل (inf.) ونفيها يكون باستخدام (Don't + inf.).

عند تحويل الجملة الأمرية يلزم التالي:

- (المفعول (الشخص المخاطب) + told + (said/said to → told + (المفعول (الشخص المخاطب) مناسباً مثل "me".

to/not to + inf. + مفعول + told + المتحدث

لاحظ حذف كلمة (please).

Rewrite :

1. "Please, clean the car, Shady," **said** Mohamed. (told)
 – Mohamed **told** Shady **to** clean the car.

1. "Revise your lessons again," said my teacher. (advised)
 – My teacher **advised** me **to** revise my lessons again.

Lessons 3&4

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

■ farming	الزراعة
■ interview	حوار / مقابلة
■ railway station	محطة سكة حديد
■ general education	التعليم العام
■ keep ... safe	يحافظ على ... آمناً
■ skill	مهارة
■ graduate (d)	يتخرج
■ nursing	التمريض
■ technical school	مدرسة فنية

Additional Vocabulary

■ article	مقالة
■ lights	أضواء / أنوار
■ sound (ed)	يبدو
■ cycle (d)	يركب دراجة
■ opinion	رأى
■ technical skill	مهارة فنية
■ damage (d)	يدمر / يتلف
■ percent	في المائة
■ technology	التكنولوجيا

Language Expressions

■ give examples	يعطى أمثلة
■ do a job	يؤدي وظيفة
■ have a problem	لديه مشكلة
■ do well	يؤدي جيداً
■ take the wrong train	يأخذ القطار الخطأ

Prepositions

■ angry with	(غاضب من) شخص
■ different to/ from	مختلف عن
■ talk to	يتكلم مع / إلى
■ break down	تتعطل
■ important for	هام لـ
■ deal with	يتعامل مع

Language Functions

Making opinions stronger تقوية الرأي

quite / very / really / extremely + adj.

quite

These people can be quite angry if their train is late.

very

A railway station manager's job is very important.

really

Most of them work really hard.

extremely

Sometimes I have to help with extremely big problems.

Examples

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. Your friend asks you how your **sister's job** is. You show that it's **really tiring**.

– My sister's job is really tiring.

2. A friend asks you about an **interesting film** you both have just watched.

– The film I watched last Friday was quite interesting.

Lessons 1&2

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

■ astronomer	فلكي (عالم فلك)
■ moons	الأقمار
■ shooting stars = meteors	النيازك
■ astronomy	علم الفلك
■ observatory	مرصد فلكي
■ solar system	النظام الشمسي
■ degrees	درجات حرارة
■ planets	الكواكب
■ telescope	تليسكوب

Additional Vocabulary

■ desert	الصحراء
■ move (d)	يتحرك
■ round	مستدير
■ disappear (ed)	يختفي
■ piece	قطعة
■ side	جانب
■ include (d)	يتضمن / يشمل
■ question	سؤال

Language Expressions

■ different shapes and sizes	أشكال وأحجام مختلفة
■ get hotter	يصبح أكثر حرارة
■ feel the earth turn	يشعر بالأرض تدور
■ travel through space	يسافر عبر الفضاء

Prepositions

■ a piece of	قطعة من
■ interested in	مهتم بـ
■ on the moon	على القمر
■ fall onto	يسقط على
■ look through	ينظر من خلال
■ shine on	تسطع على

Structure

التحويل النحوي (السؤال) من المباشر إلى غير المباشر (نحو)

١. يحول فعل القول كما يلي: **said/said to** ➔ **asked/wondered/wanted to know**
٢. تحذف الأقواس وتربط بـ **(if)** لو **(whether)** لو كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل ناقص أو مساعد (معناه هل). أما لو كان السؤال يبدأ بأداة استفهام فتبقى أداة الاستفهام كما هي.
٣. يحول السؤال إلى صيغة الجملة الخبرية وذلك بتقديم الفاعل على الفعل المساعد.
٤. حذف **(do - does - did)** إذا وجدت بالسؤال كلفعال مساعدة.
٥. يتم تحويل الضعائر حسب المتكلم والمخاطب.
٦. تتغير الأزمنة من المضارع إلى الماضي كما سبق توضيحه.
٧. يتم تحويل الكلمات والظروف السابق ذكرها في الوحدة السابقة.
٨. يتم حذف علامة الاستفهام (?) ووضع نقطة (.) .

1. Yes/No questions:

1. Nada said to me, "Is Mona writing her homework **now**?"
(Nada asked)
– Nada asked me if Mona was writing her homework **then**.

2. "Do you **want** to drink milk?" Mum said to Amr. **(whether)**
– Mum asked Amr **whether** he **wanted** to drink milk.

2. Wh- questions:

الأسئلة التي تبدأ بأداة استفهام مثل
(Who – Which – Where – When – What – How)
يتم استخدام نفس أداة الاستفهام للربط واتباع نفس الخطوات السابقة

Rewrite:

1. "Where is your pencil case?" my brother said to me. **(asked)**
– My brother **asked** me **where** my pencil case **was**.
2. "What do you like for lunch, Nora?" said mum. **(asked)**
– Mum **asked** Nora **what she liked** for lunch.

Lessons 3&4

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

- education التعليم
- meteorite نيزك
- professor أستاذ جامعي
- explain (ed) to يشرح إلى
- polite مؤدب
- wonder (ed) يتساءل

Additional Vocabulary

- favourite part الجزء المفضل
- interests اهتمامات
- probably محتمل
- follow (ed) يتبع
- lens عدسة
- several عديد
- future plans خطط مستقبلية
- gravity الجاذبية
- object شيء

Language Expressions

- move all the time تتحرك طوال الوقت
- hear the bell يسمع الجرس
- turn around itself تدور حول نفسها
- can't feel the earth turn لا يمكن أن يشعر أن الأرض تدور
- favourite hobbies and interests الهوايات المفضلة والاهتمامات

Prepositions

- call out the answer يقول الإجابة
- on a train في القطار
- turn at تدور بسرعة
- get on (يركب) قطارًا مثل
- put up your hand ارفع يدك
- wait for (ينتظر) شخصًا/ شيئًا

Language Functions

Asking polite questions

عمل استله بطريقه مهذب

- Could you please explain to me (why +جمله كامله?)

Ex: Could you please explain why (I can't feel the earth turn)?

- I wonder if you could tell me (اداه استفهام + جمله كامله)

Ex: I wonder if you could tell me what (a star is made of).

- I'd like to know if + (جمله كامله)

Ex: I'd like to know if (you like your job).

- Do you think we could + inf. مصدر?

Ex: Do you think we could (come and see the observatory one day)?

Examples

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1- Ask your teacher **politely** what a star is **made of**.

- I wonder if you could tell me what a star is made of.

2- Ask your father **politely** about his **plan** for the summer holiday.

- I'd like to know about your plan for the summer holiday.

Lessons 1&2

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

■ dome	قبة
■ marble	رخام
■ preserve (d)	يحفظ
■ fountain	نافورة
■ minaret	مئذنة
■ ruler	حاكم
■ Greece	اليونان
■ monuments	آثار
■ wonders	عجائب

Additional Vocabulary

■ ancient Greeks	اليونانيون القدماء
■ earthquake	زلزال
■ protect (ed)	يحمي
■ archaeologist	عالم آثار
■ hard rocks	صخور صلبة
■ statue	تمثال
■ charity	جمعية خيرية
■ important sites	مواقع مهمة

Language Expressions

■ collect money	يجمع مالاً
■ make a decision	يتخذ قراراً
■ stay on the list	يبقى على القائمة
■ write a list of	يكتب قائمة بـ
■ took six years to	استغرق ست سنوات لـ.....

Prepositions

■ add to	يضيف لـ
■ stay on	يبقى/ يظل على
■ all over the world	في كل أنحاء العالم
■ look after	يعتني بـ
■ remind of	يُذكّر بـ

Structure

The present perfect زمن المضارع التام

1. The present perfect active

Form:

Subject

+

has / have

+

P.P.

– Ayman has done his homework.

– They have sent the letter.

Key words:

already ,
just,
never,
ever,
since,
for,
yet

– Sara has just / already left for school.

– I have never gone to Paris.

– I haven't made my decision yet.

– I have lived in Luxor for 5 years / since 2014.

2. The present perfect passive

(Object) + has(n't) / have(n't) + been + P.P. (by + subject.)

Form:

– Food has been prepared (by my sister).

– Plans have been made for the next class trip.

– The next date for our book club hasn't been decided yet.

– The windows haven't been cleaned yet.

Structure

Question:

(Question word) + has / have + object + been + P.P.?

– Where has the mobile been lost?



– When have these cars been bought?



Lessons 3&4

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

- ancient wonders عجائب قديمة
- man-made wonders عجائب من صنع الإنسان
- vote (d) يُصوت/ يختار
- art gallery معرض فني
- natural wonders عجائب طبيعية
- waterfalls شلالات

Additional Vocabulary

- architect مهندس معماري
- fantastic رائع
- Roman buildings المباني الرومانية
- architecture هندسة معمارية
- international دولي
- stadium استاد
- perfect design تصميم مثالي

Language Expressions

- give opinion يبدي رأيًا
- move all the time تتحرك كل الوقت
- keep people out يُبعد الناس/ يبقى الناس بعيدًا
- the ugliest thing I've ever seen أبشع شيء رأيته في حياتي

Prepositions

- agree with يتفق مع
- in the middle of في منتصف
- remind ... of يُذكّر بـ
- full of مملوء بـ
- on the list على القائمة
- vote on يُصوت على

Language Functions

1. Asking for opinions

السؤال عن الرأي

- What do you think if (I visit the Pyramids)?
ما رأيك إذا؟
- What is your opinion of (Siwa Oasis)?
ما رأيك في؟
- How do you feel about (the Cairo Tower)?
ما هو شعورك حيال؟
- Do you agree?
هل توافق؟

2. Agreeing/ disagreeing

الموافقة / عدم الموافقة

Expressing agreement

- I couldn't agree with you more.
- That's exactly how I feel.
- You have a point there.
- I agree with you up to a point.

Expressing disagreement

- I'm afraid I (totally) disagree.
- I feel completely the opposite.
- I don't like it at all.

3. Giving opinion

لابداء الرأي

- In my opinion,

Ex: In my opinion, the waterfalls are amazing.

- I don't think it is right to

Ex: I don't think it is right to have modern and old buildings next to each other.

Language Functions

Examples

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1– You ask your friend about his opinion of your new shirt.

– What's your opinion of my new shirt?

2–You are asked about your opinion of the new film.

– In my opinion the new film is very interesting.

Lessons 1&2

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

- advertise (d) يُعلن
- pay – paid يدفع (مالاً)
- transfer (transferred) ينقل (أموالاً)
- arrange (d) يرتب
- require (d) يتطلب
- advertisement إعلان
- development التطوير
- social media وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
- technology التكنولوجيا

Additional Vocabulary

- accident حادثة
- free time وقت الفراغ
- process عملية
- allow (ed) يسمح
- internet users مستخدمو الإنترنت
- smartphone الهاتف الذكي
- Arab country بلد عربي
- interviews مقابلات
- social networking sites مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

Language Expressions

- advertise jobs يعلن عن وظائف
- make plans يخطط/ يعد خطط
- transfer money يحول أموالاً
- have enough time لديه وقت كافٍ
- go shopping يذهب للتسوق
- use social media يستخدم وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي

Prepositions

- a group of مجموعة من
- find out about يكتشف عن
- pay for يدفع من أجل
- allow you to + inf. يسمح لك أن
- for example على سبيل المثال
- read about يقرأ عن

Structure

The second conditional (If) with **would, might or could**

حالة الشرط الثانيه

Usage:

We use the second conditional to talk about situations that are either impossible or might not happen.

تستخدم الحالة الشرطية الثانية للتحدث عن مواقف غير محتملة الحدوث في الوقت الحالى أو مستقبلاً .

Form:

If + **sub. + past simple** , **sub + would/might/could + inf.**

– If we **got up** early, we **would catch** the bus.

Sub + would/might/could + inf. + **if** + **sub. + past simple**

– They **would go** to the cinema **if** they **had** enough time.

Rewrite:

1. I'm very short, so I can't play basketball. (If)

– If I **were not** short, I **could** play basketball.

2. If you **learnt** French, you **would perhaps** get a job in France. (might)

– If you **learnt** French, you **might get** a job in France.

Lessons 3&4

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| ■ monuments | آثار |
| ■ privacy settings | إعدادات الخصوصية |
| ■ robber | سارق |
| ■ online gallery | معرض على |
| ■ repair (ed) | يُصلح |
| ■ scam | احتيال |

Additional Vocabulary

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| ■ ancient Thebes | طيبة القديمة |
| ■ CyArk | مشروع (ساي أرك) |
| ■ requirements | متطلبات |
| ■ Arab world | العالم العربي |
| ■ digital project | مشروع رقمي |
| ■ seem (ed) | يبدو |

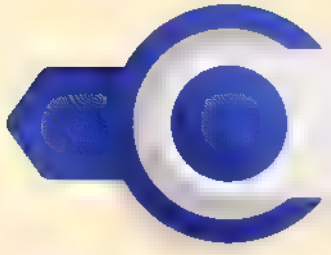
Language Expressions

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| ■ have problems | لديهم مشاكل |
| ■ seem friendly | يبدو ودودًا |
| ■ help save | يساعد على حفظ |
| ■ use a special | يستخدم كاميرا خاصة |
| ■ practise English | يمارس اللغة الإنجليزية |

Prepositions

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| ■ all over the world | في كل أنحاء العالم |
| ■ in great danger | في خطر كبير |
| ■ take photos of | يلتقط صورًا لـ |
| ■ go away | يذهب بعيدًا |
| ■ on business | في مهمة عمل |
| ■ wait for | ينتظر شخصًا أو شيئًا |

Language Functions



Encouraging people to continue speaking

تشجيع الأشخاص على استكمال الحديث

1. Great! What else does it say?

2. Then what happened?

3. Really? Go on.

4. What happened after that?

5. How wonderful! Tell me more.

Examples

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. Kareem tells you about an amazing restaurant. You want to know more.

– How wonderful! Tell me more.

2. Your brother is reading you a story. Encourage him to continue.

– Then what happened?

3. Soha went to the museum. You want to know what happened there.

– What happened after that?

Lessons 1&2

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

■ animal stories	قصص الحيوانات
■ gold (n)	ذهب
■ greedy	طماع / جشع
■ content	راضٍ / سعيد
■ golden (adj)	ذهبي
■ kill (ed)	يقتل
■ enough	كاف
■ goose/geese	إوزة / إوز
■ moral	مغزى القصة / الدرس المستفاد

Additional Vocabulary

■ ancient Greek writer	كاتب يوناني قديم
■ future	مستقبل
■ site	موقع
■ Chinese	صيني
■ metal	معدن
■ soon	قريباً / عاجلاً
■ collect (ed)	يجمع
■ necessary	ضروري
■ thirsty	عطشان

Language Expressions

■ collect food	يجمع الطعام
■ get dressed	يرتدى ملابسه
■ feel content	يشعر بالقناعة / الرضا
■ give advice	يعطي نصيحة

Prepositions

■ a sad ending	نهاية حزينة
■ by 7 o'clock	بحلول الساعة السابعة
■ pick (ed) up	يلتقط
■ a story with moral	قصة بها مغزى
■ collect for	يجمع من أجل

Structure

1- The past simple tense

Form:

Sub.

+

تصرف ثانياً للفعل

+

.....

- The ancient Egyptians **used** papyrus for writing.- We **ate** pizza yesterday.

Sub.

+

didn't

+

inf.

Negative:

- I **didn't send** the email last Friday.

Question word

+

did

+

sub.

+

inf.?

Question:

- Why **did** you **come** late yesterday?

2- The past perfect tense

Subject

+

had ('d)

+

P.P.

Form:

- I told my friend that I **had bought** a new T-shirt.

Sub.

+

hadn't (had not)

+

P.P.

Negative:

- I **hadn't eaten** before I **came** out.

Q. word

+

had

+

sub.

+

P.P.?

Question:

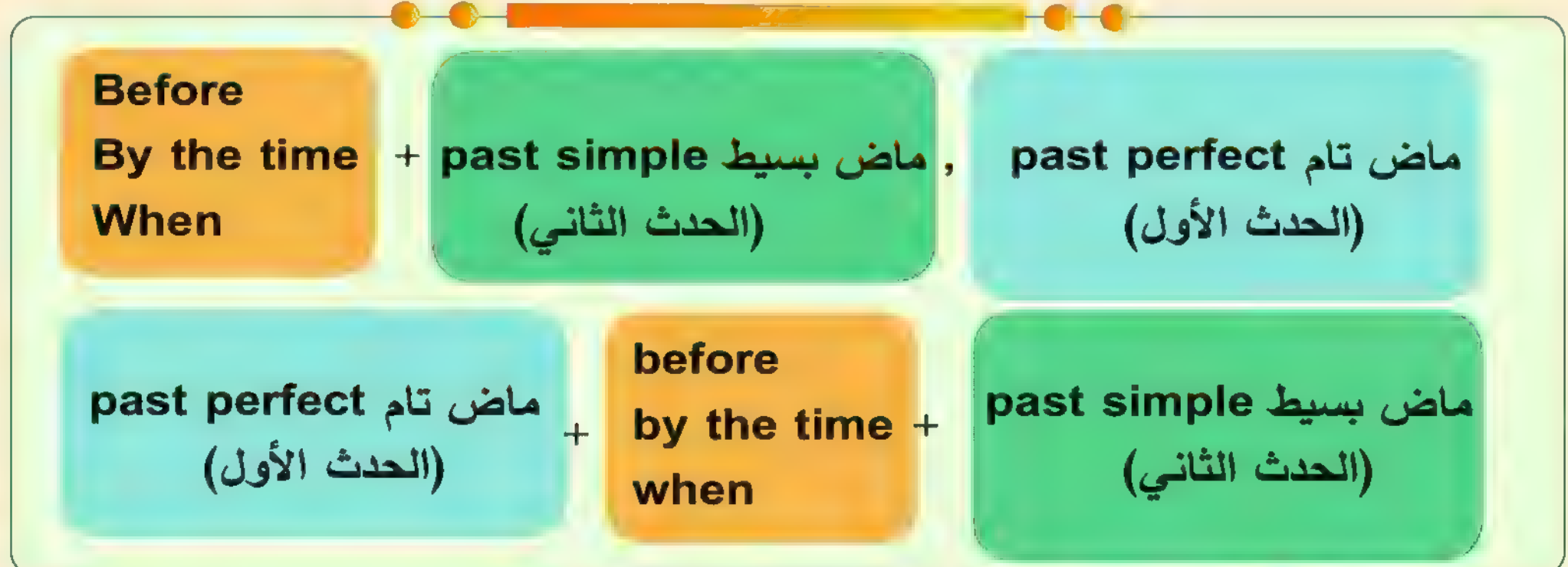
- What **had** you **eaten** before you **had** lunch yesterday?

Structure



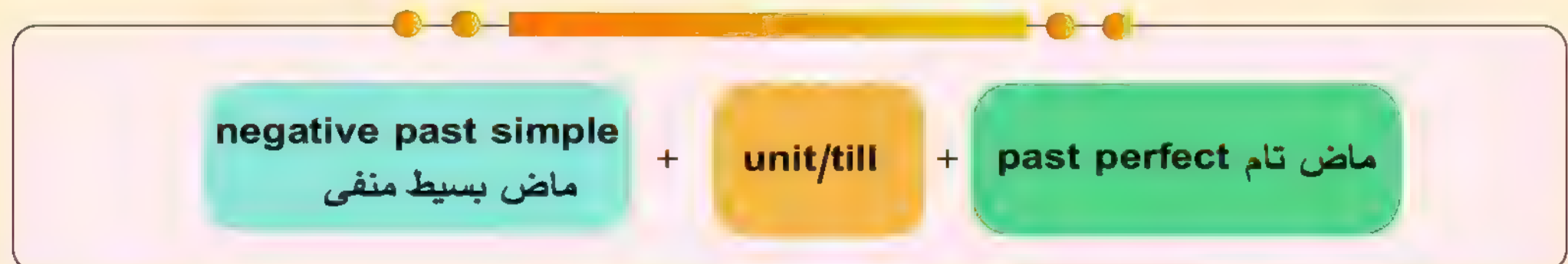
– After he had finished his homework, he watched TV.

– He watched TV as soon as he had finished his homework.



– Before she went out, she had cooked a meal.

– She had cooked a meal by the time she went out.



– First, I watched TV, then I did my homework.

– I didn't do my homework until I had watched TV

Lessons 3&4

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

- believe (d) يصدق / يعتقد
- contents محتويات
- owner مالك / صاحب الشيء
- bell جرس
- guess (ed) يخمن
- rubbish = refuse قمامة
- borrow (ed) يستعير / يستلف
- necklace عقد
- stick عصا

Additional Vocabulary

- during أثناء
- repair = fix = mend (ed) يُصلح
- so close قريب جدًا
- escape (d) يهرب
- respond (ed) يرد
- sports club ناد رياضي
- mostly غالبًا
- result نتيجة
- storm عاصفة

Language Expressions

- copy someone's work ينسخ عمل شخص
- return home يعود للبيت
- do a quiz يحل امتحانًا مصغرًا
- see the doctor يذهب للطبيب
- do foolish things يفعل أشياء حمقاء
- start very well تبدأ جيدًا

Prepositions

- belong to يخص / ينتمي لـ
- go for a ride يذهب للنزهة بالدراجة
- on holiday في إجازة
- find out يكتشف
- look for يبحث عن
- take ... back يسترد

Language Functions

Responding to news

الاستجابة عند سماع الأخبار

How wonderful!

Really?
I can't believe it!

Oh dear!

Oh no!

How terrible!

Examples

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. You **respond** to a **bad accident** you heard in the news.

– Oh no! How terrible!

2. You heard that your friend is going to **get married**.

– How wonderful!

Lessons 1&2

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

■ atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي
■ disease	مرض
■ gas	غاز
■ die out (d)	ينقرض
■ erupt (ed)	(يثور) البركان
■ meteorite	نيزك
■ dinosaur	ديناصور
■ fossil	حفريّة
■ theory	نظريه

Additional Vocabulary

■ area	منطقة/ مساحة
■ event	حدث
■ scientist	عالم
■ concert	حفلة موسيقية
■ life/ lives	حياة / حيوات
■ smoke	دخان
■ cooler	أكثر برودة
■ pass	يجتاز/ ينجح
■ suggest (ed)	يقترح

Language Expressions

■ catch a disease	يُصاب بمرض
■ how long ago	منذ متى
■ cause the end of	يسبب نهاية
■ pass an exam	ينجح في امتحان
■ hit the earth	يضرب الأرض
■ succeed in an exam	ينجح في امتحان

Prepositions

■ by now	الآن
■ for more than	لمدة أكثر من
■ throw out	يقذف
■ die out	ينقرض
■ on (the) earth	على الأرض
■ work out	يحل/ يستنتج

Structure



The third conditional (If) حالة الشرط الثالثة

If + **ماض تام (sub.+had+p.p.)** , **sub+would have+p.p.**

Form:

- If I **had brought** my camera, I **would have taken** a photo of you.
(= but I didn't bring my camera)
- If you **had visited** me yesterday, I **would have made** you a meal.

Sub+would have+p.p. + **if** + **ماض تام (sub.+had+p.p.)**

Form:

- We **wouldn't have seen** that famous singer, if we **hadn't gone** to the concert.

(This means that we went to the concert, so we saw the famous singer.)

Form:

If + not = Unless

- Unless we had (If we hadn't) gone to the party, we wouldn't have seen Salma.

Rewrite:

- Mai **got up** late, so she missed the train. (If)
- If Mai **hadn't got up** late, she wouldn't have missed the train.

- Hany didn't have his lunch because he was in a hurry. (Unless)
- Unless Hany had been in a hurry, he would have had his lunch.

Lessons 3&4

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

■ archaeologist	عالم آثار
■ farming	الزراعة
■ museum guide	مرشد للمتحف
■ cave	كهف
■ history museum	متحف التاريخ
■ the Ice Age	العصر الجليدي
■ clay	طين الصلصال
■ hut	كوخ
■ the Stone Age	العصر الحجري

Additional Vocabulary

■ animal bones	عظام حيوانات
■ including	متضمنًا
■ pterosaurs	(التيروصورات) الزواحف المجنحة
■ animal skins	جلود الحيوانات
■ melt (ed)	يذوب
■ result	نتيجة
■ can	عُلبَة معدنيّة
■ neck	رقبة
■ soup	حساء / شوربة

Language Expressions

■ catch animals	يصطاد حيوانات
■ keep their mouths open	تجعل أفواهها مفتوحة
■ do a quiz	يحل اختبارًا قصيرًا
■ keep warm	يبقى دافئًا
■ have a rest	يحصل على راحة
■ make fire	يشعل نارًا

Prepositions

■ better at	أفضل في
■ make out of	يصنع من
■ sleep for....	ينام لمدة
■ by rivers	بجوار الأنهار
■ move around	ينتقل حول
■ talk to	يتكلم مع

Language Functions

Giving dates you are not sure of

إعطاء تواريخ لست متأكدًا منها

1. when did dinosaurs live?

* They lived **about** 65 million years ago.

2. When did people first live?

* We think that people first lived **maybe** 250,000 years ago.

3. When did people begin farming?

* They started farming **in around** 8,000 BCE.

4. When was the Stone Age?

* It was **almost** 8,000 years ago.

5. When did dinosaurs die out?

* **It was perhaps** 65 million

Examples

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1– You **ask** your teacher when dinosaurs **died out**.

– When did the dinosaurs die out?

2– You **are asked** when your school was **built**.

– It was perhaps 40 years ago.

Lessons 1&2

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| ■ anywhere | أى مكان |
| ■ rough | هائج |
| ■ diving | الغوص |
| ■ snorkelling | الغوص باستخدام أنبوب |
| ■ coral | المرجان |
| ■ shark | سمكة القرش |
| ■ stingray | السمكة اللادغة |
| ■ dolphin | دلفين |

Additional Vocabulary

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| ■ fantastic | رائع |
| ■ octopus | الأخطبوط |
| ■ special camera | كاميرا خاصة |
| ■ free time | وقت فراغ |
| ■ parts | أجزاء |
| ■ telescope | تلسكوب |
| ■ lamb | خروف صغير / لحم الخروف |
| ■ Ras Mohammed | محمية رأس محمد |
| ■ the Mediterranean Sea | البحر المتوسط |

Language Expressions

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| ■ go diving / snorkelling | يذهب للغوص |
| ■ have a look at | يلقى نظرة على |

Prepositions

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| ■ good for | الآن |
| ■ of different sizes | لمدة أكثر من |
| ■ parts of | يقذف |
| ■ in large groups | ينقرض |
| ■ on their way to | على الأرض |
| ■ swim with | يحل / يستنتج |

First, second and third conditionals

1. Zero conditional:

- It expresses scientific facts:

نستخدم حالة الشرط الصفرية للتعبير عن الحقائق العلمية:

Form:

If

+

present simple

,

present simple

- If you **heat** water, it **turns** into water vapour.

2. The first conditional:

Talking about situations that will probably happen.

للتعبير عن مواقف محتمل حدوثها في المستقبل أو الحاضر.

Form:

If

+

present simple

,

sub.+will+inf.

- If we **go** to the sports club tomorrow, we'll **phone** you.

Sub +will+inf

+

if

+

present simple

- Manar **will get** better if she **takes** her medicine.

Structure

3. The second conditional:

Talking about events in the past that didn't or might not have happened.

تعبر الحالة الشرطية الثانية عن مواقف من المستحيل حدوثها أو من الممكن ألا تحدث في الحاضر

If + **past simple** , **sub.+would+inf.**

Form:

– If I **was** a small child, I **would love** that toy.

Sub.+would+inf. + **if** + **past simple**

– I **would go** to Cambridge if I **went** to England.

4. The third conditional:

Talking about events in the past that didn't or might not have happened.

تعبر الحالة الشرطية الثالثة عن أحداث في الماضي (افتراض لم يحدث في الماضي).

If + **past perfect (had+p.p.)** , **sub.+would have+p.p.**

Form:

– If my uncle **had lived** in England, he **would have spoken** English very well.

Structure

Sub+would have+ p.p. + **If** + past perfect(sub.+had+p.p.)

– Sally might have come to the party if I had invited her.

Lessons 3&4

Vocabulary summary

Key Vocabulary

- **dive (n)** الغوص
- **excitement** إثارة
- **sailfish** سمكة الشراع (ذات الزعنفة الشراعية)
- **diver** غواص
- **green turtles** السلاحف المائية
- **sand** الرمل
- **diving instructor** مدرب الغوص
- **relief** راحة
- **wreck** حطام (السف)

Additional Vocabulary

- **a coral wall** جدار المرجان
- **grey sharks** سمك القرش الرمادي
- **sea animal** حيوان بحري (يعيش في الماء)
- **amazed** مندهش
- **island** جزيرة
- **special kinds** أنواع خاصة
- **marine** بحري
- **tortoise** سلحفاة برية

Language Expressions

- **feel frightened** يشعر بالخوف
- **lay eggs** تضع البيض
- **walk on beaches** يمشي على الشواطئ
- **beautifully coloured coral** مرجان ملون بشكل جميل

Prepositions

- **feed on** يتغذى على
- **go on** يتابع
- **live for** يعيش لعمر
- **for this reason** لهذا السبب
- **go/ move away** يبتعد أو يرحل
- **look forward to** يتطلع إلى

Language Functions

1. Showing relief

اظهار الراحه

- Phew!
- What a relief!
- Thank goodness for that!

2. Showing excitement

اظهار الاثارة

- Great!
- I can't wait.
- I'm looking forward to that.

Examples

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. You had a difficult English test, but you got high marks.
 - Thank goodness for that!
2. Your friend suggested making a trip at the safari park.
 - Great! I'm looking forward to that.

New owners

Earl Smythe's house at Earlsall Park was much bigger than Birtwick Park and more modern. Black Beauty was a popular horse with Earl Smythe's wife as well as his daughter, but Lady Smythe always used me to pull carriages. She liked the latest fashions. The reins were very uncomfortable and it was almost impossible to pull the carriage up a hill. Earl Smythe's helper, York, was angry about the special reins, but there was nothing he could do to stop Lady Smythe's love of fashion. The Earl decided to sell Black Beauty to a man in Bath.

A week later, Black Beauty was taken away from the field and said a quick goodbye to Ginger. Black Beauty was taken on a train to the town of Bath. It was my first journey on a train. Black Beauty's new owner lived in a small house in the town, and he had many horses. People could hire the horses for a day. This meant that some of them were not good drivers and few drivers are good.

One of these liked Black Beauty so much that he asked his owner if his friend could buy me, and soon Black Beauty had another new owner.

His name was Mr Barry. He was a businessman who had little exercise and his doctor advised him to ride a horse to keep him healthy. He had a helper called Filcher to look after Black Beauty and bought him the best food he could find. Filcher began to give me less food each week and I became hungry. Filcher put most of it into a basket and took it to his rabbit. Mr Barry called the police. Mr Barry decided to sell Black Beauty.

Black Beauty was taken to a market for horses. Many of people saw that my knees were damaged and some were rough. There was one man, however, who felt my legs gently and spoke softly . Black Beauty had another new owner.

The life of a taxi driver

My new owner gave me food before he rode me for many kilometres towards London. My new owners were called Jerry and Polly, and their children were Harry and Dolly, who were aged eight and twelve. They were all very happy people. Jerry owned a taxi carriage and another horse called Captain. The next day, Captain went out with the taxi carriage in the morning, then it was my turn in the afternoon.

The first few days of pulling a taxi were difficult. There was so much noise and so many people. It was difficult to find my way between all the other carriages.

At the end of the day, I was given good food and fresh water. Jerry was always kind to me, but he was not always happy with his passengers. Jerry was a very good driver and with a light pull of the reins he drove me carefully I always felt safe, because I trusted Jerry.

Holidays were not common for taxi drivers. One day, a carriage arrived outside a park where we were waiting to take a family home. The horse that pulled the carriage looked very thin and very old, she was Ginger. I worked hard for Jerry all year. It was not easy work, but I enjoyed helping people. a wealthy-looking woman called us over.

“Jerry Barker! Is it you? I’m pleased to find you here because it’s difficult to find a taxi in this part of London.

My final home

Jerry knew the woman, Mrs Fowler, who was always very kind. There were problems in Jerry's life. Winter came and soon there was a holiday for New Year. However, there was no holiday for the taxi drivers. When we finally arrived home that night, I was very cold and tired, but Jerry was worse . He coughed all the time. The next day, Harry came to feed me but I was not put in the carriage. The same happened for two more days. I knew Jerry was very ill. the doctor told him not to drive taxis any more if he wanted to stay healthy.

I was sold to another taxi driver called Skinner. I am sure that this was the same man who made Ginger so weak. We worked seven days a week and I never had a good rest or enough to eat and suddenly fell onto the ground. I could not move and I was sure that I was going to die . Skinner decided to sell me. I was taken to another market for horses outside London.

This time I was put with the horses that were old or ill-looking . My new owner was called Mr Thoroughgood. He took me to a large field and I was given good food every day. When spring came, I felt strong again and they let me pull a small carriage. The old farmer wanted to find me a place where I could work, and took me to the home of Miss Blomefield. She lived with her two sisters.

In the morning, a young man came to take me to their home. He looked at me. I remembered the small boy, not this tall, strong man, but I knew it was Joe Green and I was happy to see him again. Joe told the women that I was once Squire Gordon's favourite horse. have lived in this happy place for a year. My work is easy and I feel strong and healthy again. So here my story ends. My troubles are over.